Middletown Transcript.

VOL. V. MIDDLETOWN, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1872. NO. 20.

'72. SPRING. '72.

Hanson Bros'

TOWN HALL,

HAVE NOW IN STORE A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF

DRY GOODS,

Foreign and Domestic Dress Fabrics,

SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

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Embracing all the Novelties of the Season.

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And in fact everything usually kept in a

FIRST CLASS RETAIL STORE!!

Prices Low.

April 6th, 1872—3mos.

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BUILDERS OF FIRST CLASS WORK ONLY.

A Large and Superior Stock of

CARRIAGES!

now on hand, made expressly for this market, all of which will be disposed of on reasonable terms, and guaranteed to be what it is represented.

Particular attention given to Reparing.

apr 6—6m

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GENERAL AGENTS for the CELEBRATED

Woods Self Rake REAPER & MOWER COMBINED,

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Send for circular, or call and see, before purchasing elsewhere. COMMERCE ST.

June 3—tf SMYRNA, DEL.

DAVID T. STUART,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

DOVER, DEL.

OFFICE North end of Court House

Special attention given to the collection of claims.

June 10—1y

T. E. FERREE,

189 READ STREET, NEW YORK,

Gen'l Produce Commission Merchant.

HAVING retired from the firm of Ferree, Entwisle & Co I shall continue the Produce Commission Business on and after May 1st, at 189 Reade street.

Thankful for past favors to the old firm, Ferree & Co., I would respectfully solicit a share of consignments, feeling confident, with my experience of fifteen years in the business, quick sales, prompt and reliable returns, daily report of sales, and as reasonable terms of sales as any house, I may receive a share of consignments.

Stencil plates, business cards, weekly price currents, will be furnished, and any information required will be cheerfully given.

apr. 6—4w T. E. FERREE.

Select Poetry.

The Ague.

Once upon an evening bleary,
While I sat dreaming dreary,
In the sunshine, thinking o'er
Things that passed in the days of yore;
While I nodded, nearly sleeping,
Gently came in something creeping,
Creeping inward from the floor.
"'Tis a cooling breeze," I muttered,
"From the regions 'neath the floor;
Only this and nothing more."

Ah! distinctly I remember,
It was in that wet September,
When the earth and every member
Of creation that it bore,
Had for weeks and months been soaking
In the meanest, most provoking
Foggy rain that, without joking,
We had ever seen before.
So I knew it must be very
Cold and damp beneath the floor—
Very damp beneath the floor.

So I sat merrily napping
In the sunshine, stretching, gaping,
And a feeling quite delighted
With the breeze from 'neath the floor,
Till I felt me growing colder,
And the stretching, gaping bolder,
And myself now feeling older,
Older than I felt before.
Feeling that my joints were stiffer
Than they were in days of yore—
Stiffer than they'd been before.

All along my back the creeping
Soon gave place to rushing, leaping,
As if countless frozen demons
Had concluded to explore
All the cavities—the varuinits—
'Twixt me and my nether garments,
Through my boots into the floor;
Then I found myself as shaking—
Gently shaking more and more,
Every moment more and more.

'Twas the Ague, and it shook me
Into the heavy clothes, and took me
Shaking to the kitchen—every,
Every place where was warmth in store,
Shaking till the china rattled,
Shaking till my molars rattled;
Shaking, and with all my warming,
Feeling colder than before;
Shaking till it had exhausted
All its powers to shake me more—
Till it could not shake me more.

Then it rested till the morning,
When it came with all the horror
That it had the face to borrow,
Shaking, shaking as before;
And from that day in September—
Day which I shall long remember—
It has made diurnal visits.
Shaking, shaking, oh! so sore!
Shaking off my toots, and shaking
Me to bed, if nothing more—
Fully this if nothing more.

And to-day the swallows flitting
Round my cottage, see me sitting
Moodily within the sunshine,
Just inside my silent door,
Waiting for the Ague, seeming
Like a man forever dreaming,
And the sunlight on me streaming
Shades no shadow on the floor,
For I am too thin and sallow
To make shadows on the floor—
Not a shadow—any more!

Popular Miscellany.

Historic Memorabilia.

The first compendium of historic memorabilia was published in Europe; an abridgement of the works of Dennis Petau, usually styled Petavius by the learned, entitled "Doctrina Temporum," printed in Paris, 1637, 2 vols. folio. It met with so favorable a reception that the author published an abridgement, under the title of "Rationanum Temporum," in two volumes duodecimo.

Archbishop Usher published in London, during the same year, the Sacred Chronology, or Annals of the Old and New Testaments, Part I, and in 1654 the second part appeared. The many corrections made by these works of the publications of former chronologists gave them a stamp of acknowledged authenticity. De Freenoy, John Baptist L'Advocate, Blair, Stow, Tenner and Anderson all contributed to the same field of literature.

The Berlin Royal Society was founded by Frederick I., King of Prussia, in 1700. A literary society was incorporated with it in 1744.

The Academy of Bologna, for physics and mathematics, was founded in 1609. The University of the Sorboune, for divinity, named after its founder, dated from 1251. Of St. Luke, for painting, 1393; of Verona, for music, 1543, and of sciences at St. Petersburg, by Peter I., 1724.

The vaulted roof of the Pantheon, Rome, fell in November 6, 1756. Opera House, at Rome, roof fell in Jan. 18th, 1762. The theatre at Saragossa, Spain, with 400 persons, destroyed by fire, Dec. 1778. The floor at the cathedral at Bourbon-le-Bains was precipitated into the vaults beneath and 600 lives lost.

Marriages of the British Royal family were restrained by act of Parliament, in 1772.

Ale and ale-houses were known in England, in 728.

The city of Alexandria, Egypt, has an eventful history. It is said to have been built by Alexander in 17 days, and was six miles outside its walls in 332, B. C.; it was taken by Cæsar, 47, B. C.; by Octavius Cæsar, 40, B C.; by Diocletian, 296; by the Persians, 615; by the Saracens, 640. Since by Napoleon and the Turks, and lastly Lesseps' Canal.

Paper currency established in North America May 15, 1775.

The first auctioneer in England was Elisha Tale, who so disposed of the goods he brought from the East Indies.

Toricelli, a Florentine, invented barometers in 1643.

The Saxon title Thane was equivalent to the old English Baron, which title was first given in 1388 to Richard II.

The Kingdom of Bavaria was founded as a Dukedom in 1180; became an electorate 1258; surrendered to the imperialists Nov. 10, 1704; merged into the German Confederation 1867.

Prussian Blue invented in Berlin, 1704.

The Dissenters in England took the name of Methodists from Methodius, a celebrated Greek prelate, who introduced Christianity into Bohemia in 980.

A book of voyages touching the discovery of America, by R. H. 1582, is in the London Museum.

Madoc ap Owen Guynette, Prince of North Wales, made a voyage to North America in 1170.

John Cabot and his son, Venetians, discovered New Foundland June 24th, 1497.

The most remarkable battle the Germans ever fought was at Argentaria, in Alsace, against the Romans under Gratian, when the former were defeated with the loss of 35,000 men out of 40,000.

Bread is said to have been first made of yeast by the English, about the year 1650.

The first book is supposed to have been written about Job's time, 150 years before the time of Abraham.

Breeches, or pantaloons, were first worn in Europe in 1652.

Burnt bricks came into use about A D. 884. A Roman invention.

The wearing of caps was enjoined under penalties, by act of the British Parliament, in 1571.

Cardinals were originally the Parish preachers of Rome. Their title was given in 608; their college was founded by Pope Pascal I., 817; did not elect Popes until 1160. Wore the red hat and clothing as a sign they were prepared to shed their blood in defence of their faith, and were declared princes of the Church in 1222; title of Eminence given them by Pope Urban VIII, about 1630.

The right of dower is a Danish custom, given by Suenon, father of Canute the Great, in gratitude to the Danish ladies who sold their jewels to ransom prisoners taken by the Vandals.

Dublin city is said to have been built in 800; walled in 838; stormed by Dermod in 1171; fresh charter granted in 1173; castle built in 1220; university founded in 1591; students admitted Jan. 1594.

Gardening introduced into England from the Netherlands, from whence all vegetables were imported until 1509.

17,000 gin shops were suppressed in London in 1750.

The Gypsies were first noticed in Germany, A. D. 1517.

Le Roi, of Paris, made the best watch, in 1776, it being an improvement on Harrison' time-keeper, invented three years previous.

The first measurement of time is attributed to Alfred the Great, about 886. In those days three inches of candle consumed was counted an hour, and six whole candles made twenty-four hours.

Ecclesiastics alone practiced medicine from 1200 to about 1500.

Wormwood was an ingredient used to preserve malt liquors before the discovery of hops in 1432

The national debt of Great Britain is rather of ancient origin, having been first contracted on Parliamentary security in Henry VI's reign. In 1697 it amounted to but five million pounds; in 1714 it was 46 millions; in 1747, 64 millions; in 74 millions in 1757; 100 millions in 1462; 127 millions in 1772; 274 millions in 1784. At present the precise amount is not known, but is almost treble the last amount, if not more.

The English motto Royal, "Dieu et mon Droit," was first used by Richard I on his obtaining a victory over the French at Gyors, 1193, "Not we," says he, "but God and our right has conquered." The Bohemian crest of the Prince of Wales—three ostrich feathers and the motto "Ich dieu" (I serve,)—was adopted by Edward the Black Prince at the battle of Cressy, the King of Bohemia being slain in the action, 1346.

The art of painting was first introduced into Rome from Hetruia, by Quintus, who on this account was called Pictor, 291 B C. Painting in oil is said to have been invented by John Van-Eyck, who with his brother, were the founders of the Flemish school.

Jubal is said to have been the inventor of music. Hyagius of Phrygia invented the flute and harmony in music 1596 B. C. Vocal chorus invented 508; notes invented by Gui D'Arezzo in 1028; counterpoint first brought to perfection by Palaestrini about 1515; the Italian school of composition introduced about 1616.

Paris was made the capital of France in 510; was consumed by fire in 588; first paved with stones 1816; first barricade in 1588, to oppose the entrance of the Duke of Guise, Aug. 27, 1648, in opposition to the first regency.

The title Parliament is derived from the Norman, *parlement*, signifying to "speak one's mind." The first British assembled in 1205. The longest session was that from May 8, to January 23, 1698.—16 years, 8 months and 16 days, during the reign of Charles II.

The first remarkable naval engagement on record was that of the Athenian fleet under Themistocles against the Prussians, in the Straits of Salamis, 480 B. C.

Needles were first made in England by a Spanish negro in the reign of Mary. On his death the art was lost until 1566, when Elias Gorose, a German, re-discovered the same.

L. Muggleton, an English journeyman tailor, established a religious creed named after himself, in 1647. It was somewhat after the modern Spiritualistic dogma.

The celebrated Dutch statesman, De Wit, and his brother torn in pieces by a mob at the Hague, in 1672.

Naples was taken from the French and annexed to Spain in 1504, retaken from them, and recaptured by them in 1734.

Robert Walpole, Secretary of War to the King of England, sent to the Tower for receiving money for army contracts, 11 Anne, 1712.

New Jersey relinquished by the Dutch and granted to the Duke of York in 1674; settled in 1682; proprietary goverament surrendered in 1702.

The new style of computing time took place in England Sept. 3, 1752. It was made the 14th.

Moscow burnt, 30,000 houses destroyed, in 1639; again July 25, 1773, and 2,000 houses destroyed. Again 15 Sept. 1812, 30,800 houses destroyed.

Charlemagne, Emperor of France and Germany, named the months, 800.

The title of "Most Christian King" first given to Louis XI. of France by Pope Paul 2d.

Mourning in white was in use in Spain, as well as China, up to 1495.

The celebration of the nativity of the Virgin Mary instituted 695 A. D.

Muskets were first used in France at the seige of Arras, in 1414

The New Foundland fisheries were flourishing in 1577, and are still a bone of contention.

The first newspaper is said to have been published in English, Aug. 22, 1643.

Tasmania, New Zealand, is named from Abel J. Tasman, who discovered the same in 1642.

The bearing of oaths is explained in Exodus xxii 10. Swearing on the Bible first used in 528.

Olives were introduced into Europe 562 B. C. First planted in Italy.

Society of Jesus founded in 1536.

Organs were first introduced into churches in 751.

Oxford University founded by Alfred, 1189 B. C.

Passover was instituted Monday, May 4, 1491 B. C.

Niagara was taken from the French by the English, in 1759.

Oliver Cromwell was made Lieutenant General in 1645.

Lord Rencchamp, of Rolf, was the first English Peer put to death for high treason.

John Gerrad, surgeon, cultivated the first botanical garden in London in 1567.

The London College of Physicians was founded in 1519.

Pins were first used in 1543, before which time ladies used skewers.

Plays were first acted in Rome 240 B. C.

The use by royalty of "We" instead of I, is attributed to King John, of England, in 1199.

Archilochus introduced iambic verse 700 years B. C.

The term of politician is of French origin, 1509.

There have been and still are disputes as to the age of typography. The Chinese claim to have invented the system of printing from blocks of tables, in 930, and almost immediately after by L. Koster, at Harlaem (Holland,) with separate wooden types; with metal type, by John Geisisfleich, his brother, Guttenburg of Mentz, and Faust, in 1441. Peter Schaeffer invented the method of casting type, in 1452. Printing was introduced at the University of Oxford, England, with wooden type, brought from Harlaem by Fr. Gorsellis, in 1459; brought to London by Wm. Caxton, a mercer, in 1471, who had a press at Westminister until 1494, when he died. Aldus Mauntius cast the first Hebrew, Greek and Italic characters; the first Greek book was printed in 1467, and the first Hebrew book in 1478.

In 1117 it cost but twelve pence to purchase a fat ox in England.

Prussia was anciently possessed by the Venedi, whose Kings were descended from Arthirius, first King of the Hisuli, on the Baltic, 320, B. C. Its original name was Burussia. The Poles held possession, under King Jagello, in 1219; the Grand Master of the Teutonic order conquered them and held possession until 1700, when he was made King.

There were three Queens in England at one time, in 1517, viz; England, of France, and Scotland.

The use of quicksilver, or cinnibar, in refining precious metals, was discovered in 1540.

James I was seized by the Scottish nobles, Aug. 22, 1582. The act was termed the "Raid of Ruthven."

The medicinal use of cassia, manna and senna are said to have been discovered by a Greek physician, in 1245.

The quadruple alliance between Germany, France, Holland and England was concluded July 22, 1718.

The first rebellion in English history was by the Scots and Danes. A. D. 1067, in favor of Edgar Athling against Wm. I.

The first notable riot in London was the demolisition of the convent belonging to Westminister Abbey. A. D. 1221. The ringleader was hanged and his associates had their hands and feet cut off.

The rose bush, it is said, was first planted in England, in 1522.

The Russians attempted to take Constantinople first in 864, under the Grand Duke Rurick, and have been trying for it ever since.

Amadeus was the name of the first Duke of Savoy, 1417, A. D.

Original Poetry.

For the Middletown Transcript.

IN MEMORIUM.

Yes, my heart with grief is heavy
And my eyes are dim with tears;
And my soul is tired with waiting
For the weary, weary years,—
That may come and go so often
Ere my Saviour's call shall come.
When, with joyful haste, I answer
And rest, with Him, at "home."

I have dear ones gone before me,
Little brother, sisters two;
Angels they, with harps are telling,
That *old story*, ever new.
Last of all, ere Spring's mild septre
Had dethroned the icy King,
God sent his angels for another—
My Father's requeim now I sing.

This earth is dark without his presence,
Heaven's sunshine seems not as of old—
The birds, the flowers, the coming season,
All whisper low—"His days are told."
Like some bright beam he moved among us,
His loving hand smoothed every care,
In homes of gladness, homes of sorrow,
His influence sweet, was every where.

But do we murmer in our sorrow,
At our darling's "rest" above?
No—, we thank our Heavenly Father,
Our dear one dwel's where "all is love,"
Yet, sometimes when in meditation,
Sad tears fall, as I bow my head—
Like wafted music—comes the echo—
"*Jesus wept*, o'er Lazarus, dead."

R. S.

For the Middletown Transcript.

Our Humorists.

BY D. Z. E. JR.

MARK TWAIN.

No person is, perhaps, so well and favorably known throughout the breadth of the English-speaking world, as Samuel Langhorne Clements. He was born in the town of Florida, Monroe county, Missouri, in the year 1835. About his first contributions were to the San Francisco Daily Alta, after which he turns up as a regular contributor to the New York Tribune, the Herald, Packard's Monthly, and also for the Galxy, also a New York institution. To the latter paper he contributed some very excellent articles, but some of them were written in such a style that many persons justly regarded them below, in point of pith and humor, his former productions; but perhaps the reason for this was that those who had read his former effusions expected too much from him when he became connected with the Galaxy, and it is more difficult to have a certain amount of wit, so many pages, ready at a specified time each month than many imagine.

Mark Twain has written several interesting books since 1866. "The Jumping Frog of Calaveras county, and other sketches by John Paul," was published abroad in 1867, and proved to be eminently successful. Who has not heard of his "Innocents abroad," published in Hartford, 1869. Although only 35 years of age he has made a name as a humorist that is wider and higher than many men attain at sixty, and since he commenced writing he has realized sufficent from his books and sketches to render him independent.

The appearance of the man at once conveys the impression that he has very decided ideas; the firm set of his mouth, which is ornamented with a heavy moustache, and his bright, piercing eye, and his well shaped head, which is covered with a heavy growth of wavy hair, at once impresses a person with favorable ideas in regard to genius, and that he has the latter quality no one who has read his productions can deny, although in some cases, the strict originality of his sketches and some of his strongest ones too, might be questioned, while we must admit that many of them are original, strictly so, when the rare gifts of the writer make themselves manifest.

JOSH BILLINGS.

Although other humorist may have a larger circle of readers, yet there are none who possess readers of so varied a character. His sayings are quaint and original, the peculiar style of expression seeming to be appreciated, judging both from the quotations by individual and selections by the newspapers generally. Unlike the first named humorist, this one always writes in such an excellent style as to compel all to agree with us in saying that the quality of his productions is charming. As a lecturer he has achieved quite a wide reputation, and bids fair to be as successful, and as much appreciated in the lecture field as in his writings, in his enjoyably productions of mind and pen.

The matter, itself, which constitutes Josh Billings writings is not, strictly speaking, original, although by uniting, as he does, quaintness of style with vividness of expression, he presents his cute sayings in such a pleasing and forcible manner that he at once convinces all he has depth of mind as well as some knowledge of human nature.

Josh Billings real name is Henry W. Shaw. He wears long hair, which is worn in what might be termed the "poet's style," that is, just brushed back; his long moustache and short thick beard proves the exception to one of his own sayings, that a young man should not grieve when he cannot grow a moustache, for often where a moustache does the best nothing else does. He has not the piercing, keen eye of Mark Train, but the latent humor of his mind shows itself continually in his expressive eyes. Mr. Shaw has made quite a little fortune from his "Farmer's Almanax," although sold at the small price of twenty-five cents apiece. Besides this, he has written four different books, all of which have had a good run, and proved successful.

Town Point, Md. May 9th, '72.

Folk-Life in Sweden.

The kingdom of Sweden, exclusive of Lapland, has a population about equal to that of the State of New York, and an area nearly four times greater. The distribution of population is quite different. In New York, a third of the population is concentrated in the two great contiguous cities of New York and Brooklyn, and fully an eighth in cities and towns of from 10,000 to 125,000 inhabitants. Nearly half the population are, therefore, residents of towns. The population of Sweden is almost entirely rural. By the census of 1865, out of a population of 4,100,000, there were 3,500,000 living in the country, 600,000 in towns. Stockholm, the capital, has 125,000 inhabitants, about equal to Buffalo. Next comes Gottenburg, with 42,000, about equal to Troy. There are four towns having from 10,000 to 20,000, and five having from 8000 to 10,000 inhabitants. The whole number of people residing in towns of 8000 and upward is less than 400,000.

Of the entire population fully four-fifths are agricultural. Foreign writers usually denominate this class as "peasants;" but this word conveys an erroneous idea of their condition. Their designation in Swedish, *Bonde* (plural *Bonder*), is derived from the verb *bo*, "to reside," and means simply "dwellers." Sometimes the Bonde is the owner of the farm which he cultivates; oftener he holds it on lease from the crown or from other proprietors. These leases are for such long periods, and upon such easy terms, that they are practically equivalent to a freehold. Others are cotters who rent a little plot of ground, and keep a cow or two, a few pigs, sheep, and goats, and perhaps a horse. They work during harvest for their richer neighbors, and their wages, added to the products of their little plots of ground, maintain them in tolerable comfort. Mere day-laborers are almost entirely unknown in the rural districts. Mechanics and artisans are rare except in the towns. Every Bonde can perform the work required for building and furnishing his house, and carrying on his farm, even to shoeing his horse. There are, however, itinerant tailors and shoemakers, who go about from farm to farm, and rarely have settled homes of their own.

Sometimes the dwellings of the Bonder stand alone; but quite as often a few are grouped together into little hamlets. The dwellings of the better class are built much alike. Sometimes the barns and cattle-houses are detached; oftener they form three sides of a quadrangle, the dwelling-house constituting the fourth side. They are universally built of squared logs, the ends notched into each other, the interstices being filled in with moss. The roofs are usually of boards, covered over with layers of birch bark or turf. Roofs of tiles or thatch are rare. Glass windows of good size are universal. The dwelling-house consists mainly of one large room, used by the whole family for sitting, working, eating, and sleeping. Upon one side is a huge fire-place, and around the walls are wooden settees, which on opening, form beds for the family. In a recess, usually provided with curtains, is the bed of the master and mistress of the family. The floor is strewn with twigs of spruce, pine, or juniper. It often happens that the beds are insufficient for the accommodation of the family and guests or chance travellers; in that case bundles of straw are laid on the floor, upon which the occupants sleep, dressed in their ordinary clothing. On Christmas-night all the family must sleep in one room; the children upon the straw-covered floor, to commemorate the fact that the child Jesus made his advent into the world upon a bed of straw. This bed on the floor is hence denominated *Sykson-seng* or "brother-and-sister-bed." In the chimney is a slide which is closed when the wood has been burned to coals so that no smoke is produced; combustion then goes on slowly, and all the heat of the fire is thrown into the room. Opening into the main apartment is a smaller one, nominally a spare bedchamber; but it is seldom used for that purpose, and serves mainly as a wardrobe for the Sunday finery of the family. Another small room is used as a kitchen.

The food of the people is abundant and nutritive, though, according to our ideas, rather coarse. The staple dish is a "brose" of rye or oat meal and milk. The meal is also made into thin loaves, with a hole in the middle. These, strung upon horizontal poles, are suspended from the rafters. Potatoes are the usual vegetable. Milk, butter and cheese are abundant. Meat is much more common than is usual among the peasantry of other European countries; but it is usually salted; the common people, indeed, have an aversion to fresh meat of any kind.

Education is compulsory upon all classes. Every child must attend school until he has acquired a specified proficiency; the minimum is reading, writing, elements of arithmetic, the catechism, Bible history, and singing. In sparsely settled districts the children often have to walk long distances to school. The statistical reports show that 20,000 have to go three or four miles, and 70,000 two miles. They set out in the morning, carrying their dinners with them, and returning in the evening. It is almost impossible to meet with a Swede of either sex who is not able to read and write, or to find a cottage, even in the depths of the forest, without a Bible and a few books, mainly of a religious character.

The state religion is Lutheran in doctrine and Episcopalian in form. According to the census of 1860 there were—heads of families, we infer, only being enumerated—1000 Jews, 900 Roman Catholics, and 500 Mormons; all the others were entered as Protestants. By the strict letter of the law no one who has not partaken of the communion can marry or hold office under the crown.

The Swedish rural population is practically divided into small communities, having little intercourse with each other. Few of the Bonder have ever visited a town of 10,000 inhabitants, or gone a score of miles from their homes. Thus it has come to pass that their habits, manners, and customs have remained unchanged from generation to generation. Not a few of their customs and superstitions date back to a period before the introduction of Christianity. These were often so deeply rooted in the popular mind that the early missionaries found it impossible to eradicate them, and they not unfrequently adopted the wise course of giving a Christian turn to old heathen observances. This is cleary seen in the manner of celebrating Christmas, or as it is called in Sweden, *Jul* *

The products of the dairy enter largely into the food of the Swedish people; and cattle constitute a considerable part of their wealth. These, during the long and severe winters, must be shut up in the cattle-houses, but on the approach of spring they give unmistakable tokens of their longing for the open air and fresh food. About the middle of May they are turned out into the cleared fields surrounding the homestead. By the time these are eaten down, the forest trees have put forth their young leaves, and are fit to browse, and the grass has sprung up in the glades. To each hamlet pertains a forest tract, partially cleared up, often several miles distant. This is called a *Sater*, and in it are built little log-huts called *Stuga*, one for each proprietor.

* Pronounced "Yule." The Swedish *j* has always the sound of our consonantal *y*.

The Boy and the Duke.

An English farmer was one day at work in his fields, says the *Christian Weekly*, when he saw a party of huntsmen riding about his farm. He had one field that he was specially anxious that they should not ride over, as the crop was in a condition to be badly injured by the tramp of the horses; so he despatched one of his workmen to this field, telling him to shut the gate and then keep watch over it, and on no account to suffer it to be opened. The boy went as he was bidden, but was scarcely at his post before the hunters came up, peremptorily ordering the gate to be opened. This the boy declined to do, stating the orders he had received and his determination not to disobey them. Threats and bribes were offered alike in vain. One after another came forward as spokesman, but all with the same result; the boy remained immovable in his determination not to open the gate. After awhile one of noble presence advanced and said in commanding tones: "My boy, do you know me? I am the Duke of Wellington, one not accustomed to be disobeyed; and I command you to open that gate, that I and my friends may pass through." The boy lifted his cap and stood uncovered before the man whom England delighted to honor, and then answered firmly: "I am sure the Duke of Wellington would not wish me to disobey orders. I must keep this gate shut, nor allow any one to pass but with my master's express permission." Greatly pleased, the stern old warrior raised his own hat and said: "I honor the man or boy who can be neither bribed nor frightened into doing wrong. With an army of such soldiers I could conquer not only France but the world." Handing the boy a glittering sovereign, the old Duke put spurs to his horse and galloped away, while the boy ran off to his work, shouting at the top of his voice, "Hurrah! hurrah! I've done what Napoleon couldn't do. I've kept out the Duke of Wellington."

CLOVER AS A SHADE.—There is probably no other plant in the world of such value to the farmers for this purpose. It furnishes the most perfect protection to the soil during the fierce dry heats of the summer. Being a constantly deciduous plant, its leaves are perpetually falling, and soon form a delicate covering for shade, and easily penetrated at all points by the air, which is the great barrier to the wornout soil of those atmospheric elements that are to enrich it. In this way the clover plant not only contributes directly to the fertilizing of the soil by giving its own substance to it, but it furnishes a protective covering to the entire ground, which encourages and stimulates those chemical processes by which the hungry and exhausted soil is recuperated from the vast supplies of nutriment that are held in the atmosphere. It thus becomes the most valuable fertilizer in the world.

That compositor had his own way of punctuating and spelling, and this is the way he treated a familiar passage of Scripture; "The wicked flee, when no man pursueth but the righteous, is bold as a lion."

Why is U the gayest letter in the alphabet?—Because it is always in fun.

Sensation in Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The political sensation of the day has been the demonstration made in the House of Representatives to-day by Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, against the endorsement of the Cincinnati nominations by the Baltimore Convention. While Mr. Voorhees expressly disclaimed speaking for any one but himself, he nevertheless made a severe arraignment of Mr. Greeley's political record, especially that of the last ten years, to show that there was not one single feature save that favoring amnesty which was in consonance with the policy maintained by the Democratic party.

He alluded to the protective tariff views, to Mr. Greeley's record on the confiscation acts, to federal election laws, the reconstruction acts, the Ku-Klux laws, and in fact to complete the endorsement which the Cincinnati candidate had made of every aspect which the radical party had enforced as its policy towards the South. While Grant had enforced a bad laws in obedience to his oath, Greeley had proposed and urged their passage. He charged him with being responsible for secession by advising the South to depart in peace, and then turning around and demanding a vigorous prosecution of the war. His single act in bailing Jeff. Davis was too narrow a plank for a party to stand on.

Mr. Voorhees said there was something higher than success, and he protested against the transfer of three millions of democratic votes to a camp where there was nothing belonging to it. He alluded to Grant's refusal to arrest Lee and Johnson, and others, because they were paroled soldiers, and brought down the republican side in a round of applause over the sentiment that Grant had been more liberal to the South than Greeley. Mr. Voorhees delivered his speech with a great deal of vigor.

The entire republican side flocked over to the democratic side, and evinced the deepest interest in every word that fell. The galleries were equally interested. Some of the democratic members became greatly excited over the speech, and sought, by points of order and interjections, to end it. Mr. Speer, of Pennsylvania, called Mr. Voorhees' attention to the fact that only republicans applauded him, but the latter retorted that Mr. Speer had voted all last week with the republicans on the tariff.

Mr. Sherwood, of Pennsylvania, told Mr. Voorhees that the speech had been made in the interest of Grant, and that the Indiana member had better go to the White House and get his reward. Mr. Roosevelt, of New York, said that he had heard two days ago that this demonstration for Grant was to be made. Mr. Voorhees excitedly retorted that it was a falsehood that he was a party to any arrangement of the kind. Mr. Voorhees was implored to state whether he would support Greeley if the latter was nominated at Baltimore, to which he answered that he had not been in the habit of bolting democratic nominations.

When he concluded quite a number of democratic members congratulated him, but the excitement over the hall was very great and continued for some time. Nothing else was talked about. The speech was made, it was said, to influence the South in sending delegates to Baltimore. Mr. Voorhees, in conversation subsequently, said as long as certain democrats were working for Greely, he had the right to express his views against him. Several of the democratic members briefly took the position of awaiting the action of and abiding by the decision of the Baltimore Convention. Some of the party leaders say that the two-thirds rule enforced by the national democratic conventions will defeat Mr. Greeley.

INDEPENDENT RATIFICATION MEETING.—The Baltimore Sun of Saturday last says:

A notice having been published in the papers calling a meeting for last night at "Liberty Hall," corner of Dolphin and Bolton streets, purporting to be for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of Greeley and Brown, the reporters repaired to the spot. The affair appears to have been projected by a single individual, Mr. Wm. Gunnison, who had caused to be erected a large stand, in front of the building, draped with the national flag. But few persons appearing, however, they were invited within the hall.

After waiting until nearly nine o'clock, Mr. Gunnison said he would give the persons present an account, which he promised at a meeting prior to the Cincinnati convention, of his visit to that convention. There were within the hall at this time about three white persons, besides the reporters and Mr. Gunnison himself, and fifteen or twenty colored people, which number was increased towards the close of the meeting to about fifteen white persons—twenty-six colored men, and about a dozen white boys.

100,000

Nansemond Sweet Potato Plants,

FOR SALE.

THE BEST SWEET POTATO NOW IN USE,

ALSO a choice selection of the other varieties of plants usually grown in hot-beds and cold-frames, consisting of

CABBAGE, TOMATO,

EGG and PEPPER PLANTS.

Tomato plants transplanted from hot-beds into cold frames, and *very strong* and *stocky*.

Prices moderate. Plants ready now.

HENRY CLAYTON,
Mount Pleasant,
May 11—4w. Delaware.

To Distillers of Fruit.

FOR SALE, an 800 Gallon Still and Worms complete, with tubs, &c. made of copper, nearly new. Apply or address T. A. McDEVITT, 845 north 12th st. Philadelphia, Pa.
may 11—3w—cw&co

Ladies call at Hanson Bros., and see the celebrated Princess Braid Alpacas. Great care has been taken in the manufacture of these goods with regard to color, weight and texture, and in Ladies' request they are acknowledged to be the best in the market. Prices :—50, 65, 85 and $1.00 per yard.

Schanck, Acker & Sibley

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FRUITS, PRODUCE &c.

103 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

Refer by Permission to

Henry Cowgill, Esq. Woodside, Del.
Isaac R. Fisher, Esq. Cashier Seaford, Del.
Hon. W. H. Ross, Ex-Gov. of Del., Seaford.
Wm. Walker, Esq. Dover, Del.
Samuel Townsend, Esq. Townsend, Del.
Hon. Isaac D. Jones, Princess Anne, Md.
Hon. John B. Whitehead, Mayor of Norfolk, Va.
Wm. Lamb, Esq. Norfolk, Va.
Hon. Joseph Combs, Freehold N. J.

Correspondence solicited. Shipping cards and Stencil Plates furnished. Send for price-current and circular. [may 18-tf]

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN THE STATE.

DeWolf,

308 Market Street,

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Having enlarged my store, I have now on hand the largest and best selected stock of SPRING CLOTHING, for GENTS, YOUTHS and BOYS, in the State, which I am offering at Prices to suit all.

A separate Apartment for Boys Clothing. Good all wool Suits at $10.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. [*April* 6—6m.]

CARPETS.

J. E. & E. B. ORNE,

904 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

Have now opened the most Elegant Variety of New Carpetings ever imported. Notwithstanding the great advance, J. E. & E. B. ORNE have determined to offer their entire Stock at old prices.

Tapestry Carpets, all the new Brussels styles in single and double widths. J. E. & E. B. ORNE are closing out the balance of last Season's Importations, Velvet and English Brussels Carpets, at a heavy reduction in Price. Also an invoice of FRENCH AXMINSTER CARPETS at $2.50 per yard. [April 6—2m]

"Goods are never advertised by this House as Bargains, unless they are actually under the market value."

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

FOR THE PRESENT,

CROSSLEY'S, DOUBLE CROSS, BEST

English Tapestry Brussels,

$1.50 *Per Yard,*

IN NEW AND FASHIONABLE DESIGNS.

BARGAINS IN INGRAIN, OIL CLOTHS & MATTICGS.

Granville Worrell,

220 AND 222 MARKET STREET.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Jan 20, 1871—ly.

228 EDWARD MOORE, 228

Manufacturer of FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING

ON HAND, MADE UP IN THE LATEST STYLE AND BEST MANNER.
ALSO, A GREAT VARIETY OF

PIECE GOODS, for Order Work.

Apr 22—1y 228 MARKET ST. Wilmington, Del.

Henry Clayton,

Mt. Pleasant, Del.

BREEDER OF

Dark Bramha, Buff

AND

Partridge Cochins.

DARK BRAHMAS

Bred from Choice Importations of Clapp, Wade and Vanwinkle;

BUFF COCHINS

From W. H. Churchman's noted strains, and

PARTRIDGE COCHINS

From Choice Importations of Shaner and Brinton.

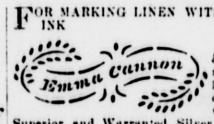
Eggs For Sale,

ALSO, A FEW CHOICE COCKERLS.

All persons interested in Choice Poultry are invited to come and see my Breeding Fowls, and judge for themselves.

April 13—3m

FOR MARKING LINEN WITH INDELIBLE INK



The only neat & reliable manner of marking linen with Indelible Ink is with one of my Superior and Warranted Silver Name Plates. Various styles made to order, with bottle of warranted Indelible Ink, Brush, Box, &c. complete, sent by mail, postage paid, for 60 cents. Illustrated Circular of Designs sent free. Old English and Script Plates for marking find linen, engraved. A Solid Silver UMBRELLA PLATE, engraved with name and address, 75 cents, postpaid. Also every description of large stencil work, for marking Barrels, Bags, Wrapping-paper, &c. Alphabets and Numerals for marking Show Cards, Price Labels, &c. for store windows, all sizes, ready made Stencil Brushes, all colors of dry Stencil Ink, Baggage and Key Checks, &c. Burning Brands and Steel Stamps, Notary Public Seals, &c. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at Worden & Evans' Peach Basket Factory will receive prompt attention. J. E. WORDEN,
Diamond State Stencil Depot,
Next door to Saw Mill,
Feb 3, 1872—1y Smyrna, Del.

For Coroner.

To the Democratic Voters of New Castle County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—from the flattering vote given me heretofore, and the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I again offer myself for the office of Coroner of New Castle county at the next Democratic nomination election, and pledge myself to the nominee of the party.

May 4th, '72—tn RICHARD GROVES.

FARMS FOR SALE!!

Conveniently located near Railroads, Rivers and Canals; of excellent soils, generally well improved, and sold on reasonable terms.

No. 1—A farm situated in Cecil county, Maryland, containg 343½ acres, with large brick buildings, in excellent repair; beautiful residence; 2 boats running daily to Baltimore and Philadelphia; soil of excellent quality and well improved; 4,000 peach trees, 4 years old—will have abundant crop this year. The farm is under good hedges and fencing.

No. 2—A farm situated 3 miles from Elkton and one from canal, known as "Foard Farm," containing 400 acres; buildings excellent; soil well improved and under good hedges; splendid 4 year old peach orchard—will produce 10,000 baskets this year; the farm will compete in corn, wheat and grass with any farm on the peninsula; will divide elegantly; very healthy location, and the owner requests me to say that this is one of the finest farms in the State.

No. 3—A farm of 22 acres, ¼ mile from Elkton, Md.; soil excellent for truck.

No. 4—A farm of 197 acres, one mile from McDonough, adjoining land of George W. Karsner, known as the "Jesse Higgins Farm;" buildings fair; 40 acres in peach trees and 5 acres in apples, all in bearing. This is a very desirable residence. Terms accommodating.

No. 5—A farm two miles from St. Georges, lying on the north side of the canal, ½ mile from the station, containing 108 acres; six hedged enclosures; buildings good; soil excellent; 2,000 peach trees, three years old; also other fruits in abundance. This farm is known as the Allstan property.

No. 6—A farm of 111 acres adjoining No. 5, with which it will compare favorably. These farms will be sold jointly or separately.

No. 7—A farm of 550 acres, on Bohemia Manor, known as the Shutter property; the best soil on the peninsula. This is a good chance for a man of means.

No. 8—A farm of 169 acres, within one mile of Middletown, and well located for a nursery farm; 36 acres in peaches; soil good; buildings fair.

No. 9—117 acres, ½ mile from McDonough, known as the Boyd property; a fine neighborhood; soil excellent.

No. 10—A farm of 247 acres, 3 miles from Cecilton; buildings good and soil excellent; neighborhood good. There is a nursery on this farm; 80,000 trees ready for planting next spring; there is also 55 acres in wheat. Price $12,500—a rare chance for a capitalist. The nursery and wheat go with the farm.

No 11—A farm of 330 acres 1½ miles from Mt. Pleasant, only to be seen to be appreciated. A very rare chance.

No 12—A farm of 165 acres, within two miles of Middletown; soil good, well hedged and located; very desirable property; excellent dwelling.

No. 13—A farm of 225 acres, near Locust Grove, Md.; 6,000 4-year-old peach trees; soil good, and buildings in excellent repair. Price low and terms very accommodating.

No 14—A farm of 197 acres, situated in Appoquinimink Hundred; has been well limed and fenced within the last four years; 40 acres in peach trees. Price, $55 per acre.

No. 15—A farm of 145 acres, situated in Appoquinimink Hundred, two miles from Townsend on the Delaware railroad; buildings worth $5,000; 80 acres clear. Price, $5,000—very cheap.

No 16—A farm of 153 acres, 2½ miles from Middletown; splendid dwelling, nearly new; necessary outbuildings; 4,000 peach trees; there is a never failing stream that waters every field. This is the best property for sale in this neighborhood.

No. 17—A two-story dwelling in Warwick, 24x18 feet with back building 24x16 feet, and cellar; meat-house, stable, carriage-houte, cornhouse, slaughter-house, &c. all of which are in good order; also ¾ acre of land. Price, $2,000.

No. 18—A two-story dwelling in Warwick, 16x32 feet with back building 16x18 feet; also a meat-house—all in good repair. ½ acre of land. Price, $1,000.

No. 19—A two-story dwelling in Warwick, 16 feet square, with back building; ¼ acre of land. Price, $500.

No. 20—Three acres of land in Warwick, under good fencing, well improved and well set in timothy. Price, $525.

No. 21—Three acres of land in Warwick, under good fencing, in fair condition and well set in grass. Price, $375.

I have houses and lots in Middletown, and a great many farms and wood tracts in all parts of the the peninsula, ranging in price from $10 to $175 per acre, which I would take pleasure in showing to purchasers.

Those wishing to sell their farms this fall, will please send or leave description at my office, corner of BROAD AND ANDERSON STS. MIDDLETOWN, DEL. as I am getting up a catalogue for distribution.

Geo. W. Ingram.

AUCTION.

There will be an auction of Boots, Shoes, Notions, Clothing, Harness, &c. &c. every Saturday night. If you want to save money, call at any time and see for yourself.

GEO. W. INGRAM.
may 4—tf.

DRESSED UP!!

THE OLD BANK HAS NOW GOT ON ITS SUMMER CLOTHES AND IS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.

ICE CREAM

AND

SODA WATER

In exchange for Cash. Discount days—every day in the week, Sundays excepted.
Open at all hours.

Fine Confectionery, Fruits, foreign & demestic. Cakes, &c. &.

Always on hand. CAKES make to order. Parties supplied at short notice.

N. B.—Agent for Jackson, Pyle & Cox's Alden Fruits. E. B. RICE,
may 11—tf Main St. Middletown, Del.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Middletown Immigration Association, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 18th inst. at which time it is expected the Swedes will arrive. All who have ordered laborers or domestics are requested to be present, pay their notes and receive their immigrants.

R. A. COCHRAN, President.
C. H. VANDERFORD, Secretary.
May 11—1w

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

THOMAS DUPUY,
37 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Above Chestnut, East Side, Philadelphia,

Would call the attention of those wishing to purchase Carpetings, to his large and choice line of Foreign and Domestic, both in relation to qualities as well as styles. Also Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, &c. &c. at the lowest cash prices.

N. B.—J. STEWART DUPUY is not at 253 S. 2nd St. but is with Thomas Dupuy.
sept 9, 1871—3mf—s.

C. MAISEL,

TAILOR, (From Paris),

1321 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

may 21—1y

CHEAP

STORE!!

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS,

SHOES,

HATS,

CAPS,

QUEENSWARE,

WOOD & WILLOW WARE,

EARTHEN & STONE WARE.

FISH, MEATS,

READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

ALSO, AGENT FOR

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

And in fact everything usually kept in a

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY STORE,

All of which we should be pleased to have you

CALL AND EXAMINE.

NO CHARGE

FOR SHOWING GOODS

TERMS CASH!!!

J. F. ELIASON,
Cheap Store,
Middletown, Del.
apr 27—tf

500 Dollars

IN

SILVER COIN,

To be given away in

PREMIUMS,

AT

S. R. STEPHENS & CO'S.

CASH STORE.

We are now offering a new stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Of great Variety and Style, at low prices for Cash.

We will also pay to all persons purchasing to the amount of Five Dollars or over, 5 per cent in Silver.

We respectfully invite all cash buyers to give us a call before purchasing, as we keep constantly on hand a large variety of goods.

N. B. Sole owners of the Right for New Castle County, of Hall's Little Washer. Price Five Dollars.

S. R. STEPHENS & CO.
April 27—tf. Middletown, Del.

THE IMPROVED FLORENCE.

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE MADE.

The only machine that makes four different stitches! The only machine that fastens the ends of seams!

The only machine that will move the work in any direction desired! and the only machine that has a self-adjusting tension. These advantages combined with ease, rapidity and quietness of motion, together with the beauty and quality of its work with recent improvements render it the most desirable, durable and best Family Sewing Machine in the world. Agents wanted in every county.

WILSON & PENNYPACKER, Managers,
apr 27-3msf 1123 Chestnut St Philad'a.

HILLIARD & McMULKIN,

COMMISSION DEALERS IN

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

Domestic Fruit, &c.

368, 369 and 370,

West Washington Market, New York.

apr 27—6m.

CUCUMBER PUMPS!

J. B. FENIMORE & CO.
Middletown, Del.
apr 27—6mos Agency.

Valuable Property at Private Sale.

THE undersigned offers at private sale the DWELLING, STORE HOUSE and LOT at Locust Grove, Kent co. Md., now occupied by Sparks & Walls. It is a good stand for business, and will be sold on accommodating terms.

C. H. J. SPARKS.
ar 20—2m. Massey's, Md.

Real Estate Bulletin,

APRIL 27th.

I RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of persons disposed to invest in land upon this peninsula, to the following farms in Cecil and Kent counties, Md. and in New Castle county, Del.

No. 47—A splendid farm of 325½ acres, upon Chesapeake bay, in Kent co. Md. 6 miles from Chestertown, 2½ from Kent Railroad. Commodious dwelling, overlooking the bay; new barn, cost $2,000; all requisite outbuildings; 12,000 peach trees, choice varieties; communication by rail with New York and Philadelphia, and by steamers daily with Baltimore. Will be sold low, and upon accommodating terms.

No. 55—An elegant country-seat upon the Bohemia river, in Cecil county, in a very high state of cultivation. Splendid mansion and grounds; good outbuildings; every variety of fruits, flowers, and ornamental trees and shrubbery; easy access to all the cities by rail and steamers; 8500 peach trees in bearing; a very healthy location, and most desirable residence.

No. 45—A desirable farm of 200 acres of excellent soil on Chester river; brick dwelling and good outbuildings; 5000 peach trees; 100 apple trees; daily communication with Baltimore by steamers; wharf and landing ½ mile from dwelling. Will be sold low to a reliable purchaser, and terms made satisfactory.

No. 54—The "Court House Point" farm, on Elk river, containg 256 acres of good natural soil, with frame dwelling, barn and necessary outbuildings; wharf on the farm, a stopping place for steamers from Baltimore and Philadelphia; the dwelling commands a beautiful view of the Chesapeake bay and tributaries; could be made very profitable as a summer resort; excellent gunning in season; soil—early loam; very desirable as a truck farm. Price, $15,000, upon easy terms.

No. 49—A very desirable fruit and dairy farm containing 289 acres, with good buildings, situate between Elk and Bohemia rivers, nicely watered by spring branches, and considerable of it now in grass; land well improved, and in a good neighborhood; only ½ mile from a wharf on Elk river; produce can be shipped daily to Baltimore and Philadelphia by steamers; 6,500 peach trees now in bearing—sold 6000 baskets of peaches last season from 3500 trees. Soil—sandy loam, yellow clay subsoil; about 60 acres of splendid meadow, in green grass and white clover. Price, only $22,000, upon very easy terms.

No. 52—A large tract of land upon the Kent R R. Rent county, ½ mile from station, containing 500 acres; 2 sets of buildings; under good fences; in a fine neighborhood; very healthy location; 7,500 peach trees in bearing. Price, $60 per acre.

No. 53—A splendid farm in Thoroughfare Neck, New Castle county, Del. containing 275 acres; elegant buildings; within three miles of Smyrna; very fine orchards of peach trees of the choicest varieties. Will be sold on reasonable terms. This is one of the most desirable farms in New Castle county as an investment.

No 50—A profitable farm near "Worton Height," Kent county, Md. containing 484 acres of good land; dwelling upon an eminence commanding a beautiful view of Chesapeake bay; 2½ miles from station on Kent R. R.; good buildings and of modern style and finish; 5000 peach trees; apple orchard; splendid gunning and fishing; surrounded by churches and schools, and in a most desirable neighborhood. Price, only $60 per acre.

No. 43—A cheap farm containing 315 acres, in Kent county, Md. 1½ miles from Sassafras, with commodious dwelling and outbuildings, erected but a few years since. Price, only $11,000.

No. 48—A nice farm, containg 165 acres of good land, about 3 miles from Middletown; 3-story frame dwelling, nearly new; 8 acres of woodland. Price, $65 per acre, upon reasonable terms.

No. 43—A farm of 186 acres of well-improved land, situated 6 miles west of Chestertown; 2 miles from Kent Co. R. R. station; large three-story dwelling, barn, granary, carriage-house; good fences; watered by Worton creek and spring branches. Price, only $50 per acre—very little more than cost of improvements.

No. 42—A fine farm of 187½ acres, ½ mile from Sassafras, Kent county, Md.; all requisite buildings; splendid orchards of peaches, apples and pears, and small fruits in abundance; beautiful hedges. Will be sold a bargain.

No. 56—A very profitable Peach Farm in Sassassafras Neck, Cecil county, Md. containing 275 acres of splendid land; with good buildings, healthy locality; under good fence and hedges. The farm has an average production of 40 bushels of corn per acre and 20 bushels of wheat; watered by Bohemia river. Products are shipped by steamers daily to Baltimore or Philadelphia. Will be sold reasonable, as owner has removed to another State.

No. 57—A very desirable Store House with Dwelling attached, at Chesapeake City, Md. a corner Lot and an old established business stand, in the centre of the village; all the modern improvements and a very desirable property. Price $4000.

No. 58—An elegant farm on Bohemia Manor upon the river, containing 206 acres of excellent land, under fine hedges and fences; abounds in splendid Marl; watered by the Bohemia river, and spring branches in every field; peculiarly adapted to grazing. Fine Large Fram Dwelling; large Barn, Granery, Barrroks and all requisite out-buildings. Soil light loam highly improved; splendid location; 3½ miles from Chesapeake City and short half mile from Bohemia Ferry and wharf; title beyond question; to any one in want of a restly delightful home, where all the comforts of rural life may be easily obtained, we can honestly commend the above tract as one seldom offered; fine fishing and bbating. Terms very easy; price very reasonable.

No charge made for showing any of the above properties; Correspondence solicited and definite information cheerfully given by addressing

J. THOMAS BUDD,
Broker, Conveyancer and Real Estate Agent,
Middletown,
New Castle County,
April 27—tf. Delaware.

SPRING! SPRING! SPRING!

SCOWDRICK & COCHRAN

ARE now opening an unusually large and Handsome Stock of Spring Goods, comprising all the latest Styles of Spring and Summer

DRESS GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

and TRIMMINGS,

DOMESTIC GOODS,

CASSIMERS and COATINGS,

COTTONADES, LINENS, &c.

A Full Line of Mens' Fine

CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS,

LADIES' BUTTONED and LACE GAITERS,

Direct from the Manufacturer's

HARD-WARE, QUEENS-WARE.

Groceries and Provisions,

All of which we would respectfully call the attention of the Public before making your spring purchases. Respectfully, &c.

SCOWDRICK & COCHRAN.
April 27—tf

A PLEASANT COUNTRY HOME For Rent.

SITUATED 2 miles from Middletown, Delaware. Large and comfortable house and ample grounds. Rent low. Possession given immediately. Apply to

E. R. COCHRAN,
April 27—2w. Middletown, Del.

J. THOS. BUDD,

SUCCESSOR TO

GEO. W. INGRAM & CO.

Brokers & Real Estate Agents,

CORNER OF MAIN AND CASS STREETS,

Middletown, Delaware,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO THE COLLECTION OF

NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, &c. &c.

NEGOTIATE LOANS, PURCHASE & SELL STOCKS ON COMMISSION,

And offer for sale

Valuable Real Estate,

Comprising some of the most desirable Farms on the Peninsula.

Correspondence by mail solicited.

Refer by permission to the following named gentlemen:

Hon. R. C. Holliday, Sec. of State, Annapolis, Md.
W. R. Bergholz, Memphis & El Paso Pacific Railroad, N. Y.
R. Atkinson, Banker, 41 Broad st. N. Y.
Hon. Richard Schell, 50 Wall " "
Col. Blanton Duncan, Louisville, Ky.
Geo. Beir, Adj. General, Baltimore, Md.
Seyfert, McManus & Co. Philadelphia.
Gen. Robert Patterson, "
march 17—tf

BOWERS' Complete Manure,

MADE FROM

Super-Phosphate of Lime, Ammonia and Potash.

The manufacturer is enabled, by considerably decreased cost of raw material, to offer Complete Manure the coming season at a lower price than hitherto. In order to show that the standard of this manure is in every respect maintained, the following certificate of analysis is shown:

HENRY BOWER, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request I have analyzed four samples of "Bowers' Complete Manure," of the years 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872. These analysis show a great uniformity in character.

[Signed] DR. F. A. GENTH,
Consulting Chemist and Geologist,
No. 108 Arch St., Philadelphia.

ALSO FOR SALE

Sulphate of Ammonia,

AND SALTS CONSISTING OF

Sulphate, Muriate and Phosphate of Potash.

HENRY BOWER,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,
Gray's Ferry Road Philadelphia.
march 23—3ms 3mf

NEW JERSEY CHEMICAL CO.

AMMONIATED

SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

The NEW JERSEY CHEMICAL COMPANY having purchased the Chemical Works late of Potts & Klett, are now manufacturing Ammoniated Super-Phosphate of Lime fully equal in quality and condition to the Rhodes Super-Phosphate, formerly made by Potts & Klett, which has heretofore given such general satisfaction.

We are now prepared to furnish consumers and dealers with the above Super-Phosphate and shall be glad to supply our old customers and others!

We also beg to call your attention to the

"ORCHILLA GUANO."

This Guano we receive direct from the Orchilla Island. Wherever it has been fairly tried it is pronounced one of the best and cheapest fertilizers in the market.

YARNALL & TRIMBLE,
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS,
147 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
Mar 16—3ms 3f Philadelphia.

MIDDLETOWN IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

PLOWS and Plow Castings, Machine Castings of all kinds on hand or made to order. Particular attention given to Repairing Machinery. Cash for old Iron.

WM. L. BUCKE & SON,
Jan 4-tf Founders and Machinists.

LIME, LIME, LIME!!

THE subscriber will furnish the best quick Lime to all who may want, at kiln prices. For further information inquire of John A. Reynolds, Middletown, Delaware, who is authorized to act for me. GEORGE WHITE,
Apr. 20—tf. Norristown, Pa.

FRUIT TREES AND SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

FOR SALE, AT ODESSA NURSERIES,
ODESSA, DELAWARE.

PEACH, PEAR, & CHERRY TREES

FOR FALL PLANTING; ALSO,

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS

Of all kinds, and a general assortment of Nursery stock.

sept 23—tf POLK & HYATT.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

JUST received, a cargo of *VERY SUPERIOR COAL.*

Stove.....2240 lbs. $7.00
Nut.....2240 lbs. 6.50

All orders will receive prompt attention.
June 17—tf CHAS. T. STRATTON
Odessa, Del.

TO CARPENTERS and BUILDERS.

Worden & Evans,

SMYRNA, DELAWARE,

MACHISTS AND SAWYERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, MOULDING, BLINDS,

FLOORING, FRAME LUMBER, &c &c

All kinds of sawing done. Machinery made and repaired. Job work of all kinds.

The latest improved sash machine has been put into their establishment, and all work will be done at *Philadelphia Prices.* [June 3-tf]

Laborers.

THE Middletown Immigration Society will receive the laborers ordered from Sweden on or about the 20th inst. The Society have engaged five more than they have orders for, which they will hire to any desiring them, at the same rates as are charged for the others. They are young, able-bodied men, and will come well recommended. Apply to or address

G. TROUP MAXWELL,
Corresponding Secretary,
may 4th—3w Middletown, Del.